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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbit House and Willard's Hotel.

A paper in Rome says that "this is tragic hour in the life of the entire human family." Few people will believe it.

There are those who still insist that there is something suspicious in the fact that the late Senator Goebel's friends did not hold an inquest.

Mr. Carnegie has been telling people how to succeed in life, but the surest way he has never divulged-that of securing the services of a man like Mr. Frick.

The Goebel brothers demand that th Goebel law shall remain as a monument to his memory. At the same time it deprives the people of Kentucky of popular govern-

As the British authorities have not been compelled to resort to a draft or to th empressment of men for their army, i is scarcely possible that the alleged com plaint of a citizen of Nebraska that h has been forced into the British service has any foundation.

As long as Mr. Montagu White, the agent of the Transvaal Republic in Washington explains to senators that the Boers do not desire any interference on the part of the United States or any other nation, why are the American-Boers so loudly demanding it in resolutions?

The piece which Representative Miers spoke to his constituents in the House or Saturday contains the old declaration that trusts were capitalized to the amount of seven billions of dollars in 1899. As a matter of fact, water stock was issued to that amount, but little of it was sold.

Those who study the reports of the city controller are doubtless awaiting the publication of the report for the year 1899 with more than usual interest. It has been presented to the Council and a few figures have been taken from it, but these do not give the information which a full setting

It is reported that the Senate committee hearing the Clark bribery testimony must report that he should be turned out. This will be a victory for Daly, but he was more active in 1896 in raising funds for the Bryan campaign than any other member of the silver-mine syndicate; so the overthrow of Clark cannot be a Bryan de-

Undoubtedly the mayor now sees th blunder which was made when it was decided to give the restored and suspended policemen a public trial. He did not contemplate that the accused would put up such a damaging fight. It is not often that Mr. Taggart is trapped, but in this matter he has been caught in the trap set for the other fellows.

Is it possible that those who use "dodgers" for advertising purposes can understand how they are received? They at front doors and other places where they are regarded as litter and are treated as litter by people who are irritated when they have to dispose of them The newspaper that is paid for, on the contrary, is taken into the house and read.

The peril in Kentucky, says the nonparty Chicago Record, is that the Goebel permanently placed power in th hands of a partisan legislature to override and defeat the will of the majority of the voters of the State, even after Democratic election board has thrown out 30,000 votes. This is putting it rather stronger than the party paper has been

The report that an American educator is Cuba has constructed a great public school system under which 80,000 children are in school where 4,000 were receiving instruction a few months ago reads more like rothan fact. Mr. Alexis E. Frye, who has done this work, seems to have con native hostility into enthusiasm by his own exertions. All in all, Cuba is making wonderful progress.

What a remarkable story that is which was telegraphed from Washington to ar evening paper. Secretary Hay is going to France after being ambassador to St. James's: General Porter is to return from be a candidate for vice presi-Senator Wolcott, and Senator Minnesota, is to be secretary of What a lot of things to find out one day! It must be a terrific strain upon the imagination.

The bills introduced in Congress for the government of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines foreshadow a considerable in the number of salaried posi-Provision is made for a Governor of Porto Rico at \$10,000 a year, with a govauditor, commissioner of the in commissioner of education a ar each; a chief justice of the Supreme Court at \$5,000 a year, with sev-

will not be quite as numerous, while those knowledge of the Spanish language will be almost a necessity for many of these officials, and it is to be hoped that in other respects they will be selected with careful reference to fitness. The success of our new experiment in colonial government will depend so much on the character of the men appointed to office that nothing less than the highest standard of civil service qualifications should be adopted.

MR. WATTERSON'S PROPHECY.

The Democratic state ticket just nominated will certainly be elected. Under the operation of the Goebel law the result is not left to chance.

Such was the prediction of Henry Wat-

terson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, in a letter to August Belmont, dated June 30, 1899. It is a most remarkable, yes, a monstrous prediction, because it was made from an intimate knowledge of the designs of Goebel and his handful of subordinates. The prediction was made soon after the convention in which Goebel forced his nomination by fraud and violence, and when a considerable part of the Democratic party was in open hostility to the Goebel ticket. Everybody but the Jack Chinns and the Courier-Journal regarded the defeat of Goebel as a foregone conclusion. Even at that time the Courier-Journal calmly predicted Goebel's election, but its prediction was regarded as a bluff. Mr. Watterson's letter to Mr. Relmont, just made public, shows that the Courier Journal was not speaking at random, as its editor had been let into the secret of the conspiracy to defeat the will of the majority the voters of Kentucky, and, being let into the conspiracy, Mr. Watterson warned his Democratic friend in New York, who epresented large property interests in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, that the Democratic State ticket would be elected because "under the operation of the Goebel law the result is not left to chance." The warning would not have been more significant had Mr. Watterson put into his letter a prediction that Goebel would be declared elected if the Republican candidate should have 50,000 more votes in the ballot boxes than Mr. Goebel, or that the Goebel conspirators had so arranged the political machinery that the election officers in the precincts and the returning boards would elect candidates instead of the voters. "The result was not left to chance;" the failure was in making too low an estimate of the number of votes that must be thrown out to elect Goebel. The opinion of outside observers who were watching the election is that over 25,000 Republican votes were thrown out in the count, and that many more were prevented from voting. They also depended upon the rascality of county returning boards and clerks to vitiate returns by returning votes for Mr. Taylor with the wrong initials to his name. It there had been a fair election and an hon-

had 25,000 plurality. Mr. Watterson could also have warned his friends that there would not be a result left to such "chance" as the will of the voters so long as the Goebel law is in

est count in Kentucky, Taylor would have

It is not worth while for Republicans to waste time and energy in efforts to carry Kentucky hereafter. The vote-counters will always be too many for the voters. Better leave the State to suffer the punishment which sooner or later overtakes every State that overthrows or nullifles the right of suffrage. But Republicans outside have a duty to perform. When its electoral vote comes to be counted by Congress, if the presidential electors are chosen under the operations of the Goebel law, its electoral vote should be thrown out, whether the result turns upon that vote or not. So long as the outrage is confined to Kentucky, there may be no remedy under the Constitution, but when it comes to the election of President Goebel election laws in two or three States should not be permitted to overturn the result of fair elections in

Those citizens who have devoted much the elevation of the railroad tracks must be puzzled to understand that portion of the mayor's address relating to that subject. By his advice the last Council passed an ordinance providing for the elevation of the passenger tracks and leaving the freight tracks at grade. At the time it was pronounced an impossible scheme to deceive the voters on the South Side. Without saying so in as many words the mayor gives out that nothing will be done under the ordinance. The railroad people so understood it before the election, and now the people on the South Side, whom he duped before election, know that the mayor's purpose was to delude them until they had voted for him.

Those unhappy persons who are looking for indications of financial feebleness will be obliged to look elsewhere than in the reports of the banks of Indianapolis just published in the Journal. Banking institutions whose individual deposits increased from \$10,949,169 Oct. 1, 1898, to \$14,858,978 Oct. 1, 1899, and whose deposits from banks were nearly doubled in the same period not only show that they themselves are in a prosperous condition, but that those who patronize them are also

Speaking of the advantages of the two cities, Kansas City and Milwaukee, for the Democratic national convention, the Pittsburg Dispatch says the former has the better beef and the latter the better beer. But, whether beef or beer wins, no city will get back the \$100,000 it puts into a national convention.

Mr. Stead says that the Boer women will ge into the trenches if need be, and that their doing so will have a great moral effect and attract sympathy in Europe. But why should it produce such an effect? Every one knews that English women would do the same in emergency.

Mayor Taggart is now satisfied that the city sufficient revenues. The insufficiency was just as evident when he recommended that figure as sufficient, before the

Among the pending bills that have been

United States district attorney, a marshal, pensioner, based upon the prospects of life five members of a codifying commission as estimated by the tables of life insurat good salaries, and a large number of ance actuaries. That is, if the pensioner's postmasters, all to be appointed by the prospects of life were ten years he would President. The salaried offices in Hawaii | be paid ten years' pension in one payment. Like other schemes requiring vast amounts in the Philippines will be more so. A of money, the advocates of this measure seem not to have considered where the

It will not do to assume that because a considerable unexpended balance is reported in park and the city's other appropriations that these balances are cash in the treasury. They are not; appropriations are one thing and cash to pay them is an-

While Representative Overstreet attends o his duties in the House, an appreciative tion his efficient and faithful service

Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale College, was quoted the other day as saying to a class of young men that ninety per cent. of the marriages of to-day turn out unhappily, and that, practically, marriage is a failure. With no delay whatever a great number of editorial champions of marriage rose up in virtuous wrath and denounced Sumner for his outrageous assertion. As soon as he got a chance he explained that what he really did say was that few marriages turn out as happily as those who entered into them expect-a perfectly safe and harmless assertion, and one equivalent to the truism that few lives fulfill expectations. The editors who pounced on him so swiftly and accomplished the purpose of writing themselves down as upholders of marriage, morals and general felicity. consider the matter a closed incident, and so leave the unfortunate Sumner to go down domestic institution.

enthusiastic in his eulogy of the American flag, gentlemen and ladies, now floats from New York to the Philippines, from the Klondike to Puerto Rico, and from Havana to Cuba!" This was almost equal to another orator in the same town who declared that a certain sewer, objected to as not large enough for the territory it was expected to drain, was "amply sufficient enough to hold all the water it could con-

The possibilities of manufacturing verbs of nouns is shown in the following strictly legitimate sentence: "He was coppered and heavily ironed while hiding beside a wooden knoll eating a lunch of tin goods." The newspaper account of the capture was leaded, and the correspondent padded the account by saying the officer who collared the prisoner clubbed him heavily.

If the Florida orange crop is killed this year by the cold, as seems possible from reports, it will be the third time within ten years, and the event may be looked upon as a reasonably trustworthy sign that the region is not adapted to orange grow-

A popular opera singer is suffering from paralyzed jaw. It is the irony of fate that paralysis should tackle a man people like to hear, when it might be doing a public service by giving, say, Br- that is, Billy Mason, an immovable jaw.

Some lively studying of the map of South Africa is necessary now in order to keep up with the movements of the various armies. The British lion has at last "got a move

The American public expects a good deal from General Kelly-Kenny. It believes there is something in such a rattling name.

Terre Haute was "dry" on Sunday, but the pleasure of a hitherto unknown sensation ought to prevent any grumbling.

General Buller had better send all triumphant telegrams home before crosses the Tugela again.

Edwin Markham and his "Hoe" are now figuring at labor meetings. Labor has great burdens to carry.

A Goebel-made law does not seem to fit a Taylor-made governorship.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Works Both Ways.

already drawn.' Not Transferable.

"What is illustration, Uncle Andrew?"

"Illustration? Why, it is writing prose or

Jane's youth is lost-alas, alack: Nor prayers nor tears can lure it back; But, on one score, she does not mind it-

No other dame will ever find it. A Spiritual Badge.

"Christian Science is ahead of the other sects on one count." "What's that?" "Its advocates have got out a souvenir

The New York Way.

Jones-I'm down on mixed-jury verdicts Brown-How would you fix things? Jones-I'd leave the evidence with twelve

handwriting experts.

Nerve Economy. "John never pays more than 39 cents for an umbrella." "Why is that?"

"He says it is cheaper to buy a cheap one

and lose it than to have the wear and tear

of taking care of an expensive one." Once Removed.

"Are you a son of the American Revolu-"No; I'm a son-in-law."

"How's that?" "Oh, one of the Daughters of the American Revolution swooped down on me and

The Economic Value of Africa.

Engineering Magazine.

Is the African continent worth conquest and occupation by white men? Unquestionably, parts of it are. As the years go by and the world becomes more crowded, parts of Africa now not worth occupation will be valuable, and even to-day considerable areas are worth the white man's These are already mostly under British control. Mr. Stead has said "everything in Africa that pays dividends lies within the sphere pegged out for John Bull by his adventurous sons.

Lower Egypt is a garden. Mr. Penfield, lately United States consul general in Egypt, says that its population is 928 per square mile, and that it has increased 44% per cent, since the British control began in 1884. The Sudan, now opening up by the energy of Englishmen, will supply a small population living from the soil, but can never be a manufacturing country, for it has no fuel and probably no important deposits of minerals. There is gold up the Blue Nile which may, perhaps, be worth working on a small scale. A little trade will again be developed in gum arabic, and n estrich feathers and ivory coming down from the south, and the people will require situation in Kentucky.

some of the products of civilization. But, on the whole, I do not estimate that this country will pay the cost of good government for years to come. It will be a bur-

BUSINESS CHANCES IN MANILA Openings for Various American En-

terprises.

den on its rulers rather than a source of

H. I. Hancock, in Leslie's Weekly. About the financial advisability of keeping and developing the Philippines there can be no doubt. These islands are bound to become for us a very empire of wealth. That Spain did not prove this is no argument. The buccaneer method of the Spanish system of colonial government is a proverb, and the buccaneer has never been a producer of wealth. While it is indubitable that the Philippines will be mainly exploited by syndicates and large capitalists, there is a chance-and a splendid onefor small investors of the right kind. In this first letter I can give only a few samples of the opportunities that are waiting. Right at the outset a well-conducted American shoe store should succeed here. Ever since our flag was hoisted in Manila the durable American shoe has been growing in poularity. There are plenty of native-made and Chinese-made shoes here, but they are a very poor article, looking well at first, but soon playing out. They can be sold cheaper than good American shoes, but that will not affect the chances of the latter. To see the eagerness with which a native will bargain with an Amercan soldier for a pair of the solid quarternaster's shoes which the soldier is ready to throw away is something instructive. The poorest native who wears shoes has already discovered that the American shoe eads the world. Here, then, is a bright

One of the best chances to be found here is waiting for the man who brings over a good stock of good, cheap and mediumgrade American watches. But he must also be capable of making thoroughly firstclass repairs to watches. At this present writing there is not a first-class to infamy as an enemy to the most sacred | American watch repairer in Manila. There are several of them who claim to be, but the general experience with them is that A recent orator in an Indiana town grew | they are frauds. They are European workmen who have a smattering conception of the Swiss movements, but when you leave flag, climaxing his peroration with the a decent American watch in their hands startling statement that "The American for treatment you are taking desperate chances.

For two or three first-class photographers there is field enough right in Manila. As soon as the present troubles pass over there will be other fields in the larger cities of the group. The best present photographer in Manila is not anywhere near as good a workman as the average country operator in the United States. Yet he charges \$10 (Mexican) for cabinet photographs, and gets it-gets it plentifully! The American photographer who comes out here will do well to bring with him, also, the agency for American goods for photographic amateurs. The present supply is English, and of sizes that do not fit our cameras. The photographer would well, also, to be prepared to do amateur developing and printing. There is a small sack of Mexican mintage to be earned at it every week.

American hardware, including some kinds of agricultural implements, is in great demand here. It is needless to say, however that arms and ammunition will not get any further than the customs house. Even pistols brought by civilian tourists are condiscated at the customs house. It would be far better for the American who thinks of going into hardware out here to find out just what the demand is, and then senback his orders to the States. Once the field is investigated it will be found that hardware offers a comfortable fortune in a very few years. With the above suggestions, here are a few general hints for the intending American business man in Manila: Don't try to do too much at the outset. The climate is against violent effort. A comfortable daily average of accomplishment is the happy medium. Don't give credit; Manila is a city of large and glittering promises. Don't try to get around on foot; the native conveyances are cheap enough, and save one's health. In dealing with a native or Spaniard, whether buying or selling, don't expect to come to terms the day on which the subject is broached; haggling and postponing decisions are practices of the country. As soon as you decide to come to Manila begin to study Spanish. Keep it up all the way over here, and as soon as you arrive begin practicing Spanish is easy to learn, and is indispensable here. Master the native Tagalo dialect too, when the opportunity comes, as many of the natives have only the most imperfect knowledge of Spanish.

Be temperate in all things-even in you expectations as to the first two or three months' business. It takes a little time to get started and to become well and favorably known. My next article will point our the opportunities in Manila for men with small capital in various lines of trade, and tell the things to avoid.

Why Boers Don't Like Us.

Referring to the distrust with which the Boer authorities regard our administration, as reported by an American correspondent of the London Times, the Spec-

tator says: "The American correspondent's general impresion is that 'the Boer dislikes an American.' That is, we believe, true, and to this fact is due the studied rudeness with which America has been treated by the Boers. People here and in the United States wonder at this, and ask how it is that clever politicians like the Boers can be so infatuated as to risk annoying so their pet hobby is a dead issue, but among mighty a state. They forget the very practical nature of the Boer. The Boers argue, and argue very rightly: 'The Americans cannot possibly injure us, for they cannot get at us with their ships, and they certainly will not send troops, whatever we do: therefore, it is perfectly safe for us to show our feelings. We lose nothing by being absolutely frank. Besides, we do not want to encourage Americans to come and settle here, for they do not understand our ways, and are as troublesome as the English.' The Boers, in fact, know their own minds exactly, and are not awed by such conventional notions as 'small states must not be rude with great states. They only ask whether the great state could hurt them.

Bryan in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Democrat.) That he was ever nominated for presidency proves a dispensation with reason and with judgment that ought to be incredible. That he will be nominated for it again is likely, but that will only prove a poverty of manhood resources in working Democracy and a destitution of capability for great actions and for great honors on the part of that organization, which wil lamentable and which ought to be im pessible. He is just as certain to be overwhelmingly defeated, if nominated again, as he will be certain to be inelegible for further honors here, the day after his death. It may be that one of the two great parties is fated to play the role of a diverting comedian in a serious period of Ameri can history. It may be that the Democracy is fated to suffer that melancholy and belittling distinction. If so, more's the pity for the party, but less need be the sorrow for its candidate, if that candidate is again to be found in the airy; voluble and selfconfident Bohemian who confounded politics with opera bouffe up and down the stage of the Academy on Friday night.

The United States Is.

Bede's Budget. Ever since Lincoln's Gettysburg speech this country has been a nation, and when Lee capitulated at Appomattox these Unit ed States dropped their are and became it. May we ever be a singular if not peculiar

A Library of Ignorance. Memphis Scimetar

If the administration has to tell Congress what Macrum didn't know when he went to Pretoria or what he doesn't know now it will have no time to do anything else before the session closes. Taylor's Good Trait.

San Francisco Chronicle

Whether right or wrong, it must be sai to the credit of Mr. Taylor, of Kentucky that he is not addicted to the Buller habit. Ticklish Situation.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. The situation in the Philippines is fully as peaceful as and much clearer than the party.

revenue. This was always Gordon's opin-MILWAUKEE WILL GIVE \$100,000 FOR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

> Will Also Provide Free Beer, Which Means Much, and Entertain Delegates in Other Ways.

PHILADELPHIANS VERY SLOW

HAVE NOT YET RAISED THE \$100,000 PROMISED REPUBLICANS.

Interview with Senator T. C. Platt on the Coming Issues-Democrats Blundering as Usual.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-The fight over the location of the Democratic national convention is a tame affair. The indications are that it will go to Milwaukee. Kansas City is making a pretense of trying to get the convention, but the effort is recognized as a hollow mockery. The Kansas City boom is confined to a very few residents of that city who started the clamor early and, apparently, have been regretting it ever since. Milwaukee is here in full force and is making a loud outcry. It is promising \$100,000 and all kinds of free excursions and free beer and a wide-open town generally. The national committee, which decides the question of location, will meet here on Thursday of this week. It may be depended on that the gentlemen composing it will not be as lenient as were

the Republicans in connection with the

cash donation of \$100,000 promised by Phil-

adelphia. The Democrats will require the

real stuff, on the theory that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Philadelphia's \$100,000 fund is slow materializing. The promoters who induced the national committee to select the Quaker City offered to give a guarantee, but they looked so respectable and prosperous that this formality was not deemed necessary. In fact, the chairman of the Philadelphia contingent offered to put up his individual sheck for \$100,000 as evidence of good faith. The gentleman's assurance unnerved the committeemen and they let the opportunity slip for getting hold of \$100,000 of real money right at the outset. The Philadel-

phia promoters returned home after capturing the convention and proceeded to organize for its reception, appointing unknown people on the committees and leaving off nearly every prominent Republican, official and otherwise. This incensed the veterans, and under the leadership of the mayor, they proceeded to organize on their own account. In the new deal all of the original promoters and guarantors were shelved and the \$100,000 was left unprovided for. Of course, the originators of the convention project, having been ignored, refused to make good their pledge. Collectors were sent out to solicit funds and promised 25 per cent. of all the money they could gather in. This arrangement leaked out and chilled the financial streams at their ources. Checkbooks and pocketbooks froze in the low temperature which followed the exposure, and the national committee is still clamoring in vain for the amount promised. As a matter of city pride some of the rich men of Philadelphia may be induced to make good, but up to date they have shown the most discouraging indifference.

Away down deep the Republican machine of New York favors B. J. Odell, jr., for the vice presidential nomination on the McKinley ticket. Mr. Odell retired from Congress to assume the management of the Republican political machinery in the State of New York. He is to-day a greater factor in New York politics than Senator Platt himself. The two are warm friends and in entire accord in everything they do. Mr. Odell is a man of good standing in the ousiness world and is held in high esteem by the practical politicians of the entire State. He is one of the few men who have influence over Governor Roosevelt, and is a great harmonizer of factional differences as well as a driver when the occasion de mands. In other words, he is a practical politician of the most successful type, and is withal a person with experience in national affairs as well as in home matters.

Not a few Republicans in Washington have taken alarm at the suggestion appearing in an interview with ex-Senator Gorman, of Maryland, in which he forecasts the return of a great majority of soundnoney Democrats to the party fold in consequence of the passage of the gold standard bill and of the elimination of free silver as a factor in the political situation. It is not admitted by the free silverites that Democrats there is a disposition to take that view of the make it an excuse for renewing former party affiliations. The Democratic campaign managers look for valuable accessions to their voting strength on that account and a great many Republicans. skilled in political observation, openly express fear that such may be the case. This theory is not a novelty, but party leaders are brought face to face with this interesting phase of political speculation by the near approach of the final passage by Congress of the gold standard bill. Whatever the result may be in the immediate future for good or bad, as a voting influence the truth will soon be known, but until noses can be counted the matter must remain speculative in a large degree.

VIEWS OF T. C. PLATT.

New York's Senator Discusses Issues

of the Coming Campaign. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-The Herald quotes Senator Platt, of New York, as saying in an interview: "While the Republican platform on which we will make our next campaign has not been definitely decided upon, it is pretty well understood that we will make our fight on the line of policy of the present administration. The campaign is being shaped every day, and the Democrats are entitled to all the comfort they are able to derive from what they seem delighted to call Republican mistakes,

"The ridiculous exhibition of incapacity on the part of the Democratic leaders while the financial bill was pending in Congress was sufficient to convince all observing persons that they are hardly capable of conducting the business affairs of this great Nation in a manner acceptable to the American people. I understand the Democratic leaders are declaring that we weakened on the silver question by adopting a bimetallic amendment to the financial bill in the Senate, and they propose to make that one of their campaign issues. They also assert that they will draw heavily on our forces if the refunding provision of the financial bill becomes a law.

"Some of my constituents are troubled about that bimetallic amendment, and I have received several letters on the subject asking if the Republicans had not lowered their colors to the silver hosts by the adoption of that amendment. My reply has invariably been that there was no lowering of colors to the silver forces or no substantial deviation from the former policy of the Republican party relative to the subject of bimetallism. The Senate amendment to the financial bill, which was of fered by Senator Aldrich, at the instance of the committee on finance, was a declaration of a reaffirmation of the party princi-ples on that subject as laid down in the last national platform of the Republican

our colonial policy, I have not | \$50 or \$100.

given the subject sufficient investigation to discuss it at this time. Our policy toward Hawaii is pretty well defined, and before the coming week expires we may have a pretty good idea of what we intend to do with regard to Porto Rico. In the discussion of the Porto Rican question, the whole question of our colonial possessions will come up and as there is a wide difference of opinion on the subject, it would be

the national convention. "At the proper time, President McKinley and Senator Hanna, chairman of the national Republican committee, will call a conference of the party leaders, with a view to determining on what lines it may be deemed advisable to make the campaign. I have not been consulted by either President McKinley or Mr. Hanna on the subject, and I do not know that I shall be, but my interest in the success of the party induces me to try to keep posted as to what is going on within our lines, and when I get a chance I take a peep

premature to attempt to build a party plat-

form so far in advance of the meeting of

into the enemy's camp. "I deprecate anything that savors of overconfidence in a political contest, and therefore I am not going to follow the example of the Democratic leaders by making a lot of rash predictions as to the future. In my judgment, the majority of the people in this country are satisfied that their interests are better protected by the Republican party than they would be if the administration were turned over to the Democrats. I rely on the intelligence of the American people to choose between McKinley and Bryan."

Elliott Danforth's Views.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- Elliott Danforth, chairman of the Democratic state execulive committee, says that Richer Croker and D. B. Hill will be elected delegates at large from New York to the national convention. The convention he believes will be held in Milwaukee. New York's vote in he Democratic national committee is exsected to be cast for the Wisconsin city.

Favors Lentz for Vice President. CHICAGO, Feb. 19 .- Mayor W. C. Mayoury, of Detroit, who arrived in Chicago to-day, said in an interview: "I am for Congressman Lentz, of Ohio, for Vice President. I think he would represent the antimilitary sentiment of the German voters better than any one."

SPENT \$139,000.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

to carry the State where so much money Mr. Clark said, in response to Senator Turley, that it was true that in the first state election he, Governor Broadwater, Governor Hauser and Mr. Daly had each contributed \$40,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. Asked about the cost of the contest over the location of the capital Mr. Clark said that probably his friends of the opposition could tell more about it than he uld. He had contributed \$100,000 and he thought the people of Helena had raised over \$100,000 to hold the capital there. It was common report that the opposition, the Anaconda Company, had spent a million dollars to locate the capital at Anaconda. It had not occurred to him that the large sums he had contributed would be

used illegitimately. "I am sure," he said, "that in the sena torial contest no money was spent to influence votes illegitimately. If you knew the conditions existing in Montana you would not marvel at the necessity for the heavy outlay. The election was for the purpose o overthrowing the one-man power of Mr. Daly, and this could not be done with any meager sums. Everything was conducted in such a high-handed manner that nobody could expect to receive recognition unles he bent the knee or crawled in the dust to those people. If I thought that the despotism should continue I should tremble for the future and would not want my family

to remain there." He had, he said, personally seen men is Butte paid money for their votes in 1898. "Did you prosecute them?" asked Sena-"I did not," was the reply. "It was used

less to do so, as the Anaconda Company owned the political machinery. To ask to have a man arrested would have been as useless as to try to buck up against a

CROSS-EXAMINATION. The cross-examination was then begun It was conducted by Mr. Campbell, whose first question referred to Mr. Clark's testimony to the effect that he had seen mer paid for their votes during the election of 1898. The witness did not, he said, know the men either paying or receiving the money. He knew they were not on his side Taking up the political movement for the defeat of the Daly organization, Mr Clark said he had not in the beginning any especial candidates, but that their purpose was to get "some one who could give us a fair

"Was it not generally understood," asked Mr. Campbell, "that Mr. Daly favored Lee Mantle, a Silver Republican, for senator?" "It was generally talked of," was the re-"But I have no personal knowledge of that. I forbade all use of my name at the beginning of the movement, wanting first of all to defeat fusion and break the rule of Marcus Daly.'

"You made a combination did you not with the Gold Republicans to carry the election in Butte? "There was a combination made, but there are no Gold Republicans there that I

cerning fusion between August and Octo-"I was in favor of any combination of respectable people that would break down the infamous organization which controlled the Butte primaries-your organization which had become so notorious." Mr. Campbell questioned Mr. Clark close

ly about the donation of \$5,000 to Mr. Day. which Mr. Clark said he had given days after his election to the Senate. The witness said: "Mr. Day was a member of the Legislature and represented our forces in the contest for speaker of the Montana House of Representatives, he being our candidate for that office." Mr. Day, he added, was the recognized leader in the House of the Clark forces.

Why did you give him the \$5,000? "I did it in consideration of my friendship for Day and for the work performed by him in trying to organize the Legislature and his work in controlling our forces. I recognized that he was worthy of this consideration. Furthermore, we expected more or less litigation, of which Mr. Day was to take charge. This is all I have paid him and all that he has been paid so far as I

In reply to Mr. Campbell's questions con cerning the testimony given by Senator Clark in Montana the senator insisted that previous to the Whiteside exposure he had given no money to Mr. Wellcome. Pressed to say whether he had not asked his son whether he had not given Mr. Wellcome the money which Whiteside had turned over to the State, he replied: "I did not. I did not believe a word of it. I would not insult him or Mr. Wellcome by asking about it.' Mr. Clark said he kept his own private books but that he had destroyed the checks covering the session of the Legislature. "I generally destroy my checks about every

in May, 1899." Mr. Clark thought, however, the records of the bank would show the Referring to the \$5,000 given Davidson or Nov. 23, Mr. Clark declared that the money was expended in the state campaign and before he had decided to be a candidate. "My motive was far higher than that of promoting my own candidacy," said Mr. Clark. "The movement was intended to control the State in the interest of pure Democracy.'

six months and I think I destroyed these

about the time of my return from Europe

"You were bound to purify politics whatever the cost?" suggested Senator Bur-"I do not look at it in that light at all, replied the witness. Adjourned for the day with Senator

Two Years for Manslaughter. MARYVILLE, O., Feb. 19 .-- C. G. Jesse, a

Clark's examination still in progress.

druggist, charged with the murder of Frank Griffin, editor of Griffin's Daily Review, on the streets of Maryville April 8, 1898, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree and senenced to two years' imprisonment. Asked f he had anything to say why sentence hould not be pronounced, 'I have nothing to say except that I did what I did to protect the honor, virtue and integrity of my family." Testifying in his own behalf he said that Griffin blackmailed him, getting at first \$10 and afterwards \$20 a month while he was selling liquor contrary to law. He claimed that after he poor Griffin kept demanding and finally, the morning of the cilling, threatened to publish a defamatory article about Jesse's daughter unless paid

AFFECTED BY WAR

SECRETARY GAGE ON THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Neither American Nor English Securities Should Suffer, He Says, by Reason of the Transvaal Trouble.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.-American securities will not suffer appreciably from the Boer war, no matter what set backs the British forces may receive," said Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, to-day. "The same, indeed, may be said of English securities. The financial condition of England is recognized by financiers as so strong that every demand for the prosecution of the war can easily be met. Already the needs of England in the way of gold and the possibilities of the selling of American stocks by London are definitely known and the financial situation in this country is therefore perfectly stable and proof against perturbations."

Secretary Gage arrived in Chicago to-day

at the invitation of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, before whom he is to deliver an address on "The Outlook, at a dinner at the Auditorium to-morrow night. He will remain here the greater part of the week visiting friends. While unwilling to express himself as to his personal views about the war in the Transvaal, or as to the matters on which the United States, directly or by implication, has been connected with he did not hesitate to speak of the inferences that might be drawn from the phenomena of the market in securities, both in London and New York, as far as it has been affected by the war. "England has plenty of capital to carry on the war," he said, "and that fact is generally acknowledged by financiers. This is the explanation of the little disturbance which reports of victories or defeats in the Transvaal have had in London and New York. known, panicky conditions when a Boer victory was rumored. The reason of that was that the financial conditions were not well understood by men on 'Change and especially those interested in securities. The natural effect of the declaration of war to raise questions as to what English stockholders would do, what American securities they would sell, how much gold they would want and where they would get it, and what the opinion of other financiers in regard to these questions would be. Naturally there was more or less disturb ance at the start, but very quickly the conditions became defined, so that they could be fairly and properly measured and the general perturbances of the market as quickly disappeared. Therefore, while in the early stages the war had considerable effect, now matters seem adjusted by reason of any news from the front.

Secretary Gage was asked whether this calm in the markets could be interpreted as meaning that financiers had full confidence that England would ultimately be successful against its enemies, but he shook his head as he replied in the lantuage quoted above that it was England's nancial strength, in which the fullest confidence is felt, which alone was responsible

or the condition

"What would the results on the market be if the English in South Africa were generally driven back?" Mr. Gage was asked. "There would be no serious disturbance ven then," answered Mr. Gage, In answer to a question as to the probable outcome of the financial legislation now pending before Congress, Mr. Gage "The legislation desired will very probably come. The two bills which have been passed by the House and Senate are well known. In all probability a harmoni-

ous measure will be agreed upon and a bill will be worked out which both Houses will pass. It will probably contain the Senate provisions as to refunding." As to the treasury surplus Mr. Gage said that the government was not taking up much money to speak of now and that if the refunding act was made a law it would use up a large part of the surplus.

COTTON BROKER ROBBED.

A Son Supposed to Have Profited by a Bookkeeper's Frauds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- John J. Collins, ldest son or John Collins, to-night gave out the following statements for his father: "Eugene J. Monaghan, for many years bookkeeper for John Collins, cotton merchant, was to-day consigned to the Tombs prison by Magistrate Cornell for embezzlement. While Mr. Collins was making the complaint Monaghan stated behind his back that Mr. Collins's son, Oscar L. Collins, employed by his father, speculated on the Exchange and lost thou-"Then you had changed your opinion consands of dollars and was the cause of the announcement of his suspension, which was immediately withdrawn as Mr. Collins stated that he was able to meet all engagements as he had done in the past. Mr. Collins does not owe a dollar in the keeper, was truster implicitly, and held his power of attorney to sign contracts on the Exchange. It seems that he engineered deals which, when showing a profit he cleared through outside brokers. but when a loss occurred were charged to Mr. Collins's account, and in the general course of business Mr. Collins signed checks for the same, thinking they were for his customers and charged to their accounts. Monaghan was given an opportunity to come to the office and make a clean breast of the affair, but when the time came he backed out. When he was arraigned he began to fling his accusations. When he was arrested evidence of one transaction showing a loss of \$550 was found on his person. When confronted with it he acknowledged it with sneers and impudence. "There is no doubt that Mr. Collins's

> rade of any kind could be made without Monaghan's knowledge. The books were kept so carelessly that only Monaghan knew what they meant. This was his purpose to mislead Mr. Collins, who will ose between \$40,000 and \$60,000.

> > VEASEY LOST HIS SUIT.

Action for a Million Dismissed-Facts

Inimical to Public Policy.

son Oscar profited by the transactions

and was a party to the frauds, but it is

not just to him or his family to say that

he was the one who lost the money. No

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-James M. Veasey, of Cincinnati, has lost his suit to recover \$1,000,000 from Henry Allen & Co., bankers and brokers of this city. Referee Hamilton O'Dell to-day dismissed the complaint on the grounds that the agreements set forth in it were contrary to public policy. He directed that judgment be entered against the plaintiff for costs. Veasey is the commercial traveler who claimed that the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, organized about the time of the passage of the Sherman act, had completely ruined his business. In his suit Veasey alleged that a little less than six years ago he made an agreement with Henry Allen & Co. whereby he was to use his influence at Washington to bring about certain legislation by which the firm could make millions of dol-

stead, he was given only a few thousand Veasey claimed, among other things, that he engineered an investigation by the judictary committee of the House of Representatives which resulted in the forfeiture of the whisky trust's charter. Veasey testified that he gave Allen & Co. advance inormation of evidence which he brought pefore this committee. The effect of this exposure, he contended, caused the price of stock to decline, and Allen & Co. sold whisky stock and agreed to share the

lars on distilling and sugar stocks. He as-

serted that he accomplished this, and that

he should have received \$1,900,000 from

Henry Allen & Co. as his share of the

profits which they made on his "tips." In-